

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States
"They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1851.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

All our subscribers who are in arrears, can have the benefit of the advance payment by settling up "old scores." Those who wish to know how their accounts stand, with the view of paying up and paying in advance, will have a statement made out and transmitted to them, on application.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

A friend, writing to us from Windsor, desires to know distinctly the forms to be observed in amending the Constitution and the manner in which the Equal Suffrage Act is to become a part of that instrument. On the subject of amendments to the Constitution we quote the language of that instrument, as follows:

"No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to the meeting of the General Assembly, and after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

It will be perceived from the above, that the Equal Suffrage Act, having passed both Houses by a three-fifths vote, must be sanctioned by two-thirds of the next Assembly; and then, if so sanctioned, the amendment proposed must be approved by a majority of the voters at the polls, before it becomes a portion of the Constitution. We see here, in a striking light, the great deliberation which is required in changing or amending our fundamental law, and the salutary guards thrown around that law by the wise men of the Convention of 1835. Three-fifths may set an amendment in motion, but it requires a larger number even than this to give the amendment the final sanction of the Legislature; and then, after all this, if the people should see proper to reject the amendment at the polls, it falls to the ground. There can be no doubt, from all that we can gather from the Debates of the Convention of 1835, that this mode of amending the Constitution was considered by that body the preferable one. A Convention was provided for by a two-thirds vote; but no such body was contemplated, until such time as it might become advisable or indispensable to re-model, by general consent, the present Constitution, out and out. This is the drift of all the remarks on this subject, which fell from such men as Gaston, Fisher, Speight, Meares, and Swain, in the Convention of 1835; and while Mr. Gaston, speaking of the basis of representation, alluded in the severest terms to "plans of aggrandizement" which "the wildest demagogues" might "excite the people of the West" to favor, Mr. Fisher—a Western man—distinctly declared that "he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature."

But now we are told, by the Convention organs in this City and elsewhere, that the only true Republican plan of amending the Constitution is by a Convention; and that it is "madness" to suppose that the Legislature, co-operating with the people, can alter that instrument as it ought to be done! If this be true, the above provision of the Constitution, providing for alterations by Legislative enactment, is anti-Republican; and such men as Gaston, Branch, Swain and Fisher, were "mad" men. Will the Register dare assert, in so many words, such nonsense as that? And will that paper persevere, by implication, in thus insulting the living and defaming the dead?

We may reply, in our next, to the article in that paper of Saturday last on the Equal Suffrage Act. Flimsy as that article is, from first to last, it may nevertheless be as well to notice it. That paper will find, before this discussion terminates, that not a foot of ground will be left to it to stand upon. With the aid of the opinions of the great men of the Convention of 1835, and with truth as our weapon, we expect to put that paper to the wall and pin it there. But not now. We propose, at this time, merely to state a few facts and to explain. The next election for the Assembly will turn, in a great degree, on this question, and the next campaign will be the time for a full discussion of the whole subject. If our life should be spared, we shall enter that campaign at the first tap of the drum, and shall seek the hottest and the hardest currents of the battle, feeling and foreseeing that—happen what may—Equal Suffrage will come forth with the light of a second victory playing on its banner.

MICHIGAN ELECTIONS. The promptitude (says the Washington Union) with which General Cass was re-elected Senator of the United States is a high compliment to his character and course. While Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey are hesitating and somewhat distracted about the election of their respective senators, the Legislature of Michigan came forward on the very first day of their session, and re-elected General Cass immediately after their organization.

The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency. What is to become of Millard? If Gen. Scott should be run, the Whigs should see to it that he writes no letters; but if he will write during the campaign, Mr. Marcy ought to be selected by the Democracy to reply to him.

The Oregon Spectator says that a coal mine has been discovered in Admiralty Inlet, of superior quality and in quantity sufficient to propel all the steamers that now float on the Pacific for centuries to come. The inlet belongs to us. It has been said there was no coal in that region, except in Vancouver's Island, belonging to the British.

We are indebted to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for public documents. We perceive that the Democracy of that State are talking of turning him for Governor. "Andy" would make a clean sweep and a good Governor. He is the people's favorite.

We invite attention to the able and manly Speech of Mr. Shepard, in our columns to-day, on the right of secession. Read it and reflect upon it.

APPROPRIATIONS, &c.

We concur with our friend of the Wilmington Journal, that it was hardly to have been expected that the late Assembly would make any further appropriations for works of Internal Improvement. We know that appropriations were desired; but we foresaw, as we told many of our friends at the opening of the session, that they would not be granted. All, however, that could be done by way of relief to different interests, was done; but still, the principle of holding the State back from further investments at this time, was rigidly adhered to.

The State is already involved in a debt of over three millions of dollars, provided the Central Rail Road liability of two millions of dollars is to be regarded as incurred. This, of itself, is considered by the people a heavy indebtedness; and we believe a large majority of both parties, wish to see the present system fairly tested before other investments are made. The late Assembly found the State thus involved; and without looking to the cause of this indebtedness or to its object, that body came promptly forward to levy sufficient revenue to meet these liabilities and to preserve the State's credit. This was the true course, in our judgment, and in every respect worthy of North Carolina.

We are somewhat surprised at the course of the Raleigh Star on this subject. That paper makes it a grave matter of complaint that no appropriations were made by the late Assembly, and characterizes that body as extremely "sluggish" and "illiberal" in relation to Internal Improvements. What did the Star wish or expect? Did it look for two or three millions more? And if so, where and how did that paper expect to raise the money? Surely, surely Raleigh ought to be the last place to complain on this score. The Central Rail Road, if constructed, is to pour out millions of dollars between Goldsborough and Charlotte, and a large portion of this money will find its way here and circulate in this community. In addition to this, we have both the Asylums, to say nothing of the advantages we derive from having the seat of government among us; and this late "illiberal" Legislature passed an act in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which will draw from the pockets of capitalists to be expended in this section, hundreds of thousands of dollars more. And still the Star is dissatisfied and grumbles! We can tell that paper, in all sincerity, that this is no way in which to advance the cause of Internal Improvements. The extravagance it advocates, would, if carried out, lead to the destruction, or at least to the extreme embarrassment of the whole system. We speak advisedly. The people of the State would not bear the indebtedness the Star would put upon them. They would not repudiate, but they would find means to stop appropriations; and they would make such provisions in their fundamental law as to check such extravagance for all time to come. These are our convictions, and we do not hesitate to print them.

The Star speaks of "the majority" in the last Assembly, which refused further appropriations. We have no disposition to involve the two parties in a controversy on this subject; but we may at least say that the Star is welcome to all the party capital it may manufacture on this score.

The following extract from the last Fayetteville Carolinian, is to the point:

"The Fayetteville Observer complains that a great many Companies have been incorporated to make Railroads, Plank Roads, and to improve Rivers, but that the Legislature did not give anything beyond a charter to a single one of them."

In that the Legislature did wisely, albeit the wise editor thinks to the contrary. The State is now three or four millions in debt, and if every work of Internal Improvement is to be done by the State, it will take fifty millions more. The State has iron enough in the fire now. When some of them are disposed of, it will be time enough to cry for more."

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered:

By PEARSON, J. In *McRae* to use of Teal vs. *McRae*, from Richmond, directing a *re de novo*. Also, in *Ray vs. Ray*, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Orsborn vs. Homer*, from Granville, directing a new trial. Also, in *Currie v. Livendall*, from Bladen, directing a *re de novo*. Also, in *Walton vs. Watson*, in equity from Caswell, directing the report to be reformed. Also, in *Prim vs. Hobson*, from Surry, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Osborne, Huntcutt, from Anson*, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Kearse v. Finley*, in equity from Caswell, directing a reference and dismissing the Bill as to Dickey and wife with costs. Also, in *Russell v. Trotter*, in equity from Guilford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Hannant vs. Lee and Roles*, in equity from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Check vs. Cox*, from Randolph, affirming the decree below. Also, in *Pegues vs. Pegues*, in equity, from Anson, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. Also, in *den ex dem Edmundson v. Hooks*, from Wayne, directing a *re de novo*. Also, in *Patterson v. Britt*, from Beaufort, directing a *re de novo*. Also, in *den ex dem Wiggins vs. Reddick*, from Gates, directing a *re de novo*. Also, in *McPherson v. McPherson*, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Morton v. Ingram*, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Greedy v. Hooks*, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Rasberry v. Jones and Brand*, in equity from Greene, reversing the decretal orders of the Court below. Also, in *Briggs v. Beeman*, in equity from Greene, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in *Bryant v. Bryant*, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. The Raleigh Standard publishes a full list of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at its late session. It does not contain any notice of the resolutions introduced on the subject of slavery, and the presumption is none were finally passed. The anti-protective Resolutions, based on the fact that "protection" benefits the North, and should not, therefore, be encouraged by the South until matters assume a more satisfactory phase, are given at length; so also is a resolution, in imitation of that of Virginia, in relation to "peace." Evolution of the moment, whose Legislature recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress (the fugitive slave law) passed at its late session, "on which the peace and harmony of the Union mainly depended." The Governor is requested to send them back to the Governor of Vermont.

The Sun is correct in its inference. The Vermont Resolutions were directed to be sent back, and the anti-Tariff Resolutions of Mr. Erwin were passed; but no general Resolves on the Slavery question were adopted.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS. As many people do not understand the law relating to the circulation of newspapers and the responsibility of subscribers, but think they may stop a paper without regard to arrears due, an insertion of the following from an exchange may not be amiss:

"Mr. Jasper Harding, of Pennsylvania, not long since recovered a large sum, (about \$120, we believe) for a subscription to the 'Pennsylvania Inquirer,' of a man residing in Rhode Island. The circumstances were these: The subscriber took the paper for some time, and then sent the publisher notice of discontinuance without forwarding the money for payment. The publisher took no notice of this nor several subsequent notices of refusal to take the paper from the post-office. The result was that notwithstanding the Rhode Island did not receive the paper for several years, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding the whole amount up to the period claimed in the bill."

"The Editor," is the name of a new steamboat on the Western Rivers. It must carry a great press of steam,—be good at puffing and puffing against explosion.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We invite attention to the communication in our columns to-day, from Gen. Saunders, giving a history of the passage of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road bill, and explaining the circumstances under which an omission of several sections was made in the enrolled bill, as signed by the Speakers. Gen. Saunders shows that the omitted sections were not of the first importance, and that the Company can go forward, without serious difficulty, under the bill as it is. This omission, in so important a bill, furnishes another lesson on the subject of legislation. It has been a matter of complaint, for years past, that our Legislatures dispatch their business, especially towards the close of their sessions, with too much rapidity. Every important measure, it is true, is subjected to the examination of a Committee, or is debated at length in the two Houses; but still, amendments are suggested and adopted, as in this instance, which frequently reduce the bill under consideration to a crude and imperfect state. And here, at the close of the session, the evil begins. Members, who have been laboring day and night, are not only worn down physically, but they are anxious to return to their homes to look after their private affairs. This is natural, and they are by no means to be censured for it. The fault is not with them, but with the system. A recess in the midst of a biennial session—or annual sessions, with biennial elections as at present, would go far to remedy the evil. We may allude to this subject again.

From all we can learn, we can have no doubt that the Gaston Road stock will be taken and the Road put in good condition. The income of the Road, in its present dilapidated state, is some \$70,000 per annum; and it is agreed, we believe, on all hands, that with good T iron and under prudent and energetic management, it will bring in \$100,000 per annum. Fifty thousand dollars would cover all expenses, leaving at least six per centum to be divided on the \$800,000 between the State and the stockholders. And if the Central Road should be constructed, the business of the Gaston Road would of course be greatly increased, both in freight and travel.

It will be seen, by the advertisement of the Commissioners in another column, that a meeting of the old stockholders and others interested, is to be held at this place on the 25th instant. We hope the Petersburg and Norfolk papers will copy this advertisement, and direct attention to it Editorially. The people of those towns are more deeply interested in this matter than they may, perhaps, suppose; and the friends of the enterprise look to them for that aid in the way of subscriptions, which they are so well able to extend.

The present Charter is all that could have been expected of the State, under the circumstances. The State has acted in the matter with much liberality; and if the Road is not re-constructed, the fault will rest with those most interested in its re-construction and in being relieved from their bonds.

A LESSON FOR ABOLITIONISTS. The following from the New York Day Book, is an excellent lesson for Abolitionists. It will show them that while they are doing so much to disturb the peace of the country on account of the condition of the African race at the South, the poor negroes at the North deserve all their sympathy and aid:

"Going home from the cars last evening, we overtook on the road a thin, clad negro man, apparently forty years of age, whose staggering gait indicated extreme wretchedness. As we came up behind him in the pathway, we hailed him with, 'Hurry up, my old friend! You will freeze to death if you don't step along faster and get home soon.' 'Ah, master,' said he, 'I can't get along any faster. I is very poor—I been sick and is very bad, master; if master would please give me a little suthin—just a little, master!'"

The manner of saying "master" was so unlike our free negroes that we stopped in passing him, and putting a small coin in his trembling hand, said, 'I am sorry for you and sorry that you have not what you ought to have. I am glad to take care of you.' He stopped short and looking up, with great emphasis replied, 'it would be a blessed thing master, a blessed thing.'"

We asked him where he lived, and he told us and said that he had been out to get work and a little money which he very much needed. 'Why,' we continued, 'did you not work hard during the summer and lay up enough for cold weather?' 'I did work all summer, master, but I didn't get enough to last no time, and winter came. Oh, master I am very bad.'"

This now is not at all an uncommon case; there are thousands about our city in the same distressed circumstances, to whom a master would be a "blessed thing."

The Abolitionists could spend a thousand dollars to help Henry Long and his thousands more to aid the thief Clappan; but for the poor among them—the starving and distressed free negro about their own doors, they have no sympathy. Verily "they shall have their reward!"

CENSUS OF THE SLAVE POPULATION. The Philadelphia North American gives the following census of Slavery:	
	1850. 1840.
East Tennessee,	19,143 15,555
Middle Tennessee,	129,155 108,735
South Carolina, 11 districts,	162,930 135,705
Kentucky,	211,237 182,259
Delaware,	2,338 2,605
Virginia,	475,972 448,989
Maryland,	90,145 89,719
Texas, 23 counties,	13,372
Missouri,	87,617 49,941
Alabama, 8 counties,	33,121 21,868
Mississippi, 32 counties,	86,504 64,546
North Carolina,	288,000 245,817
Arkansas,	46,000 19,935
Aggregate,	1,644,420 1,384,973

The whole number of slaves in the United States at the date of the last census was 2,487,350. The above increase of 259,448 is at the rate of 181 per cent. in ten years, which, applied to the total, would make the present number of slaves in the Union about 2,933,000.

SUICIDE. Mr. J. L. Parker, who kept a store in the McKee building, on Person street, was found, on Thursday afternoon last, hanging by the neck to a door in the second story of the house, perfectly dead. A wine string, doubled, was round his neck, and extended over the top of the door, and then fastened to one of the hinges. The loop into which he put his neck was so near the floor that he had to raise his feet from the floor to accomplish the deed; and by the time he was dead, the body had stretched so as to bring his knees to the floor. He looked very much as if he had been hanged.

He had been married but eight or ten months, and lived very happily with his wife.

No cause can be assigned for the act; but it is conjectured that pecuniary embarrassment may have led to it. His wife, we understand, says that he seemed very uneasy day and night before, and could not rest as usual. She inquired into the cause, but he only said he had some money to pay the next day.

Mr. Parker's character stood very fair in the community, and there seems to be very general sympathy for him.

By some mistake we omitted last week to notice the accession which the legal profession, and the community of Wilmington generally, has received in the person of our gifted friend, D. K. McKee, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, but now a citizen of this place, to which he has removed on account of his health. Mr. McKee may be found on the corner immediately in front of the Journal Office, where it is to be hoped that his days may be long, and his clients many.

For the North Carolina Standard. An Act to Incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company.

The journals of the two Houses show that a bill under the above title was introduced into the Senate by the Senator from Halifax, Col. Joyner; that it passed the Senate with some amendments; that it was printed and duly engrossed; that on being read the first time in the House of Commons, it was referred to a select Committee, of which R. M. Saunders was Chairman; that it was reported back to the House with amendments. These amendments were marked as sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, which were proposed to be inserted as new sections; that the report, with these amendments, were ordered to be printed. The journal of the House shows that this first section of the proposed amendments was amended, when the whole was adopted. That after this, the second section of the Senate's bill was amended as were the third and some of the other sections. These various amendments are regularly entered in their proper places. The Committee did not propose making any amendment to the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th sections of the Senate's bill, nor does the journal of the House show any motion either to amend or to strike out either of these sections. The bill, thus passed, was returned to the Senate. That body refused to concur in the amendments, and returned the whole to the House, with a proposition for a Committee of conference. A majority of this Committee reported back the bill to the Senate, proposing amendments to the original bill as a substitute for those which had been made in the House. These amendments were concurred in by the Senate; the House refused to concur and returned the bill to the Senate insisting on its amendments. The Senate receded, and finally concurred in the amendments as originally made in the House, and thus the bill passed.

These details and this history are all fully sustained by the journals, and no doubt such are the facts. But now comes the difficulty. The bill as originally introduced and amended in the Senate, passed three readings in each House, and was duly engrossed, was amended in the House, and then read three times as the Constitution requires. But by the rules of both Houses, "after a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be duly enrolled on suitable paper by the Engrossing Clerks, before it shall be presented for ratification; and further," after examination and report by a joint Committee appointed for that purpose, "each bill (after being enrolled) shall be ratified and signed by the respective Houses—first by the Speaker of the House of Commons and then by the Speaker of the Senate." It appears that the person who enrolled the bill in copying from the bill as engrossed, seeing four new sections introduced by way of amendment, and no change in numbering the sections as they stood in the bill *enrolled*, the four sections of the Senate's bill, and in the haste and confusion which attended the close of the session, the examining Committee did not detect the error and the bill was thus signed by the Speakers. The question thus arises whether the engrossed bill as it passed both Houses, is the law, or the erroneous one as enrolled and signed by the Speakers? The Constitution provides—see 11, that all bills shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses. The requirements of engrossment and subsequent enrollment are made under the rules of the two Houses, and though proper in themselves, can a bill duly passed according to the letter of the Constitution be thus rendered invalid from a mere clerical error? The members of the late session of the Legislature are all members, and will continue so to be until superseded by an election in 1852. So the Speakers continue as presiding officers of the two Houses, until removed or superseded by a new election. Why, then, cannot they now sign the bill as passed, on their being clearly satisfied of the error? The question may admit of doubt, but certainly is far from being clear against their right and duty.

But is the omission of the four sections so important and necessary as to render the act invalid and incapable of execution? It is thought clearly not. The first section of the act, as it stands, names the Commissioners, who are incorporated into a Company by the name and style of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, with all the powers and privileges usual and necessary to such Companies. The second section declares the amount of the capital to be \$800,000 dollars, and that on the subscription of one half of that sum the subscribers shall be entitled to one half of the Road. The third section provides for opening books of subscription, which are to be left open until the first day of October next. The fourth, fifth, and sixth sections give to the old stockholders and obligors the preference in subscribing and releasing them from all liability to the State on the expenditure of 400,000 dollars in the reconstruction of the Road with heavy T iron. Of the four sections omitted the first provides for the calling together of the Stockholders; second, authorizes the appointment of three directors on behalf of the State by the Board of Internal Improvement, and the election of four directors by the stockholders with power to elect five more; third, gives to the President and Directors the power of making such contracts as may be necessary for the reconstruction of the Road; and the fourth, the power by the President and Directors of enforcing the payment of subscriptions in a summary way. These are the omissions, all of which can be readily supplied by such regulations in the bye-laws as may be adopted by the stockholders at their first general meeting. The only point of difficulty is in the appointment of the three Directors for the State. But as a subsequent section of the act gives to the Board of Internal Improvement the power to appoint a suitable person to represent the interest of the State in all public meetings, and as the President and Directors are referred to and recognized, it is presumed that there can be no question, if the stock shall be taken and the act carried out in good faith, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, the next will ratify and confirm any thing and every thing which shall have been properly done. Let, then, a public meeting be called in order to put the matter under way; and let the Commissioners proceed to open books, and doubtless every friend of the enterprise will join with them to secure the charter, and complete a work so important to the State, and which promises to be such a favorable investment to individuals.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, February 7, 1851.

Much anxiety continues to be felt in our community as to the fate of the steamer *Atlantis*, especially by those who have friends and relatives on board of her, and public opinion seems to be divided as to her ultimate fate. Captain Corbett, who is on board of the *West* now loading at this port for Liverpool, states that he was in Liverpool a few days before the departure of the *Atlantis*, and that he met with Captain West at the American reading room. Observing that the captain appeared to be depressed in spirits, he asked what was the matter. He replied that he was always thinking of his vessel, and had great fears for her safety in these western passages. "For," said he, "I can see so much steam that if we strike an iceberg nothing could save her—her destruction would be inevitable." This was the substance of the conversation, and taken in connexion with the fact of the early appearance of ice in the Atlantic this year, may have been a foreshadowing on his mind of her ultimate fate. The *Africa* has now been out seven days, however, and in a few days we will have dates from Liverpool and the coast of Ireland to the 1st of February.

A fugitive slave named Tamun Williams, who ran away twenty-two years ago from Wm. T. J. Parnell, of Worcester county, Maryland, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, and the examination of the case postponed until to-day. Her husband, who is also said to be a fugitive from another party, is under arrest. They have had six children since their escape, the eldest of whom is seventeen years of age, all of whom were brought into court with their mother.

THE MARKETS. In the Baltimore market this morning there were sales of 500 bbls., of Howard street flour, at \$4.50. In City Mills, the sales for the week are some 2,000 bbls., at \$1.53, and about 2,000 bbls. at \$4.50. The supply of wheat is confined pretty much to cars and wagons, and of course is small. The prices, however, remain as for several weeks past, viz: good to prime, red, 100 to 102 cents; white, 103 to 108 cents; and family flour white, 110 to 115 cents. These prices are for good to prime qualities, inferior bringing several cents less in quality. There has been but little variation in corn during the week, the sales being at 60 to 61 cents for yellow, and 67 to 68 cents for white; supply small. Limited sales of rye at 68 to 70 cents, and of oats at 43 to 45 cents.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Republic.] ARRIVALS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY. NEW YORK, Feb. 7. The *Empire City* has arrived here to-day, bringing two hundred and ten passengers, and one million of dollars in gold.

The news from the Isthmus is unimportant. Eighty houses have been destroyed by fire at Logosra. The health of California is good, and the weather is delightful. The depredations of the Indians still continue. Many miners were compelled to leave in consequence.

The cholera has entirely disappeared. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the steamer *Panama*, which had been out twenty-eight days. John D. Hobbs, of Maryland, died. The *Alabama* had arrived from Baltimore. The ship *Waldron*, from Baltimore, was spoken on the 30th of August in latitude 30° north, longitude 47°. The *Georgia* was destroyed by fire.

The steamers *California* and *Northerner* had both arrived out safe. The election of United States Senator was the all-engrossing subject of conversation. Among the Whigs, Edward Bryant and John Wethered were prominent candidates. Among the Democrats, J. W. Waller, H. W. Hallack, J. W. George, and J. C. Fremont. The latter stands no chance. If the plurality rule prevails, it is thought that a Whig will be chosen. The Legislature was to meet at San Jose on the 6th.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6. The steamer *Pacific*, from Chagres, arrived here to-day. She brings two hundred and fifty passengers, and dates from San Francisco to the 1st of January, being two weeks later.

The general news from California presents nothing of very striking interest.

Mr. Horace Smith has been elected mayor of Sacramento city.

The chances of Mr. Fremont for re-election appear to be waning. He has published an address to the people of California, in which he has taken various political charges brought against him.

The condition of morals in California is growing worse. Robberies and murders, in the cities as well as the country, are of daily occurrence, so much so that they have become quite alarming.

The custom-house at Monterey has been robbed of \$30,000. No clue yet to the robbers or money. Business generally was prosperous. Produce of every description abundant, and prices rather on the decline.

Money operations are progressing steadily for the season, which is unfavorable.

LATER FROM RIO-JENNY LIND. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6. We have advices from Rio to the 21st December.

The United States ships *St. Mary* and *Congress* were in port, all well.

The levee is now crowded with a dense mass of people waiting to welcome Jenny Lind, who is coming up on board the steamer *Falcon*, now in sight. The enthusiasm and excitement are very great.

CAUSE OF MR. KAUFMAN'S DEATH. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the death of Mr. Kaufman, a Representative in Congress from Texas, says:

"He died very suddenly. I believe he died not of a disease of the heart, as has been stated, but from a pistol ball wound which he received some eight or ten years ago, while he was Speaker of the lower House of the Texas Congress, in a rencontre with a member of the same body. His friend, Comrade Moore, feels certain that that wound was the cause of Mr. Kaufman's sudden death, on Friday evening last. The ball entered the centre of the body in front, and as I understand was never found."

GOV. QUITMAN ARRESTED—THE MARKETS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. Governor Quitman has arrived here under arrest, charged with being engaged in the Cuba invasion. A proclamation and notice against this holding him in custody expected. The matter has produced considerable interest.

The cotton market is quiet—waiting advices by the *Canada*. Only 1,500 bales sold to-day. Molasses advanced to 24 1/2 cents. Whiskey is declined to 27 cents. Other things unchanged.

DETROIT, February 6. The house organized to-day. Mr. Thurber, of Monroe, was elected speaker; Mr. Bushnell, of Wayne, clerk; Mr. Phelps, of Oakland, engrossing clerk; and Alfred Johnson sergeant-at-arms. General Cass was elected Senator in joint committee immediately on organization. No election of officers in the Senate.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA—LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. The steamship *Alabama* has arrived. She brings advices from Mexico to the 15th ultimo. General Arista has been inaugurated President of Mexico. A revolution has broken out in Oajaca and Guainata, but was soon suppressed. One of the principal leaders were arrested and executed. Mr. Letcher, our Minister, has returned.

Nobody blames a rich man for going with his elbows out, because every one knows that he has got money enough to get him a new coat; but it is unpardonable in a poor man to go ragged, because every one knows that it is out of his power to do otherwise.

Always be good natured. A few drops of oil will do more to start the most stubborn machinery than all the vinegar in the world.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, February 7. Tobacco, at from \$4.50 to \$15, according to quality, with a firm market. Cotton 12 to 12 1/2 cents; wheat at from 70 to 107 cents, according to quality; bacon at from 9 to 10 cents; flour \$5.12 per barrel; corn, scarce at 70 cents.

WILMINGTON, February 7. Bacon 7 to 10, according to quality; 11,000 bushels of corn received from Baltimore and other ports, and selling at 70 cents per bushel from vessels; flour \$5.50 to \$5.75. The Journal says of Naval Stores: When we closed our enquiries last Thursday, the market for Turpentine had a decided downward tendency, and on Friday the article declined 10 cents per barrel for both qualities. It revived again, however, on Saturday, and flour and oil advanced. Since then receipts have been very light, and Saturday's prices have been fully maintained for yellow, and 5 cts. advance over last week's figures for the hard article. We quote sales this week per bbl. of 280 lbs., at \$1.05 a \$2.10 for soft; and \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.30 a \$1.35 for hard, closing to-day at noon, at our highest figures for sales of 425 barrels. The sales of the week foot up about 3,827 barrels. The *Tan*—from 100 to 100 lbs. this week at \$1.25 per barrel. We hear of nothing doing in *SEEDS TURPENTINE*. About 500 barrels Common Rosin, sold this week at 30 cents per barrel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7, p. m. The stock market is dull—United States 6's, 1857, 115 1/2. Flour steady—sales of 1,000 bbls. at \$4.68 a \$4.75 for meal on straight State brand. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat quiet—no sales. Corn steady—sales 100 yellow 67 cents; white and mixed, 67 to 68 cents. Rye, 75 cents. Oats, 44 to 48 cents. Provisions steady—mess pork, a 12 1/2; prime, \$9.18. Groceries steady—sugar and molasses unchanged. Cotton dull—sales small. Tobacco firm. Whiskey, in bbls. 25 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, p. m. Stocks are quiet—United States 6's, 1857, 115 1/2. Pennsylvania 5's unchanged. The flour market is quiet—small sales of standard brands at \$4.62; choice, \$4.81 a \$4.87. Corn meal, \$2.87. Grain quiet—small sales red wheat at 100 to 104 cents; white, 110 to 112 cents. Yellow corn, 60 cents; small sales white, 65 to 67 cents. Rye, 75 cents. Provisions remain unchanged. The grocery market is quiet—small sales Rio coffee at 1 1/2 at 1